

LYNCHBURG.

Sept. 2, 1912.

Mrs. George Kessinger is the guest of relatives at Potosky.

Stanley Brewer and Maude Bateman were married at the Lutheran parsonage Saturday evening by Rev. Martin. Raymond Claiborne, of Springfield, is visiting Joe Kleckner.

Marjorie Faris is the guest of relatives at Cincinnati.

Grant Nolder and family spent the past week with his mother.

Mrs. H. N. Henderson and children are the guests of her sister Mrs. C. C. Peale, and family, at Greenville.

Miss Ruth Dumenil was the guest of her sister at Vienna last week.

Bert Wingate, who has been with his sister, Mrs. Frank Faris, returned to his home in Cincinnati Thursday.

Installation services were conducted at the Lutheran church Sunday. Rev. Wagner, of Cincinnati, and Rev. L. Keyser, of Springfield, were present.

Miss Emma Martin left Monday for Urbana, where she has charge of the Music Department in the schools.

Mrs. Baumgartner and children, of Lepsic, have moved into their new home on Bobbit Ave.

Mrs. W. A. Saylor returned home Wednesday from a pleasant visit with Mrs. Silas Ellis and Mrs. John McKay, at Lebanon.

Joe Townsend and family spent Saturday and Sunday at Norwood.

Dana McAdow left Monday for Cincinnati, where he will attend Business College.

Charles Van Zant, of Hillsboro, is spending the week with his grandmother, Mrs. Charles.

Mrs. Louis Meyers entertained a number of friends at her home on Broadway Friday evening in honor of Miss Emma Martin.

Miss Vesta Fishburn, of Forest, is spending the week with Miss Norine DeLaney.

Lawrence Pennington and family spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents at Cuba.

Warren Connell and wife attended the sale of W. H. Garner, of Farmer's Station, Wednesday.

Miss Martha Carr, of Wellston, is the guest of her sisters, Mesdames George Smith and Willie Julian.

George Shaffer and wife, of Xenia, are moving into the property recently vacated by G. T. DeLaney and family.

Rush Buffington and wife, of Walton, Ind., were guests of C. A. Michael and wife Tuesday.

Clarence Dean and wife visited his parents at St. Martins Sunday.

Mrs. Horace Murphy entertained at dinner Saturday evening Mrs. George Boatright, of Stewart, Ia., Misses Mary and Jennie Boatright, Lida, Kittie and Jennie Oldaker, of Russell, and Mrs. Kate West.

John Bayless and family were guests of friends at Midland City Sunday.

O. W. Roush, of New York, is with his family on S. Sycamore street.

Few, if any, medicines, have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all dealers.

Obituary.

Samuel Wolfe, son of James and Elizabeth Wolfe, was born near Marshall, June 21, 1835, and died August 28, 1912, aged 77 years 2 months and 7 days. He was married Feb. 2, 1860 to Martha Lucas. To this union were born nine children, four of whom are living, William W. and Mrs. Edith Shoemaker, of Highland county, Mrs. Viola Daniel Kewanna, Ind., and Leslie H. Wolfe Byron, Ill. He was a soldier of the Rebellion and served his country faithfully. Early in life he united with the Methodist church and lived a consistent christian life until his death. All of his life was spent in Highland county, where a large circle of friends and acquaintances will miss his kindly presence.

He leaves a wife, four brothers, four sisters, four children and ten grandchildren to mourn their loss.

The funeral services were held at the Methodist church at Dallas Friday afternoon, conducted by Rev. J. H. Davis, of Rainsboro. Interment was made in the Hillsboro cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to thank our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness at the time of our sad bereavement.

MRS. SAMUEL WOLFE AND CHILDREN.

\$100 Reward, \$100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

TRAINING THE DOG TO WORK

For Farm Use Scotch Collies Are Most Useful and Besides They Are Most Companionable.

Scotch Collies are the most useful dogs for the farm, besides being the most companionable. They are naturally intelligent and do not range over the country, as do most dogs. With proper care a Scotch Collie pup can be trained to do almost any dog trick. A well-trained Collie will bring stock from the pasture more satisfactorily than most boys. The herdsman at the Kansas Agricultural college has a Collie dog which is very useful for that purpose.

The demand for Scotch Collies is steadily increasing as their value on the farm becomes known. It is better to buy pups or young dogs, as they are more easily trained. They usually are black, with tan legs and tan dots over the eyes and feet, tall tipped with white, and often with white collars. With their large, shaggy, silky coats they are very pretty. As house dogs, they have no equals.

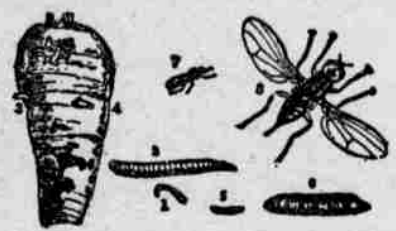
The pup must be treated kindly. Scolding and whipping will soon spoil him. In training him, always use the same words and he will soon learn to know what you mean. After he has learned one lesson well it is no trouble to train him to do other things. When he is older, if you have to whip him for disobedience, be sure that he is again friendly with you before you let him go. If you do not you are likely to spoil him. It requires patience to train a dog right.

EUROPEAN ENEMY OF CARROT

Rust-Fly, of Recent Importation, Does Much Damage to Roots—Excellent Remedy Given.

The carrot rust-fly is a very serious enemy to the plant. It is a comparatively recent importation from Europe, having first been observed in this country about twenty-five years ago. Its attack may first be noticed in spring, when the leaves of young carrots turn a reddish color, and on examination the roots will be found to be covered with rusty blotches—hence the name of the insect.

The parent of the mischief is a small two-winged fly, quarter of an inch long, body dark green, head and legs pale yellow and the eyes red. From the eggs, which are laid on the stem below the surface of the ground,



Carrot Rust-Fly in Its Various Stages and Damaged Carrot.

the young maggots make their way into the root, and tear the tissues in a similar manner to the cabbage maggot; the attack causes the rusty blotches to appear. The maggots of a later brood infest the full-grown roots and continue their work of destruction in the root-house during the winter. Celery and parsnips are also attacked.

Preventive measures seem to be the only remedies available. To deter the fly from laying her eggs, the rows of young carrots, when ready for thinning out, should be sprayed with kerosene emulsion, or dusted with sand or plaster in which coal oil is mixed, half a pint being used to a half bushel of the material. The application should be made weekly, and especially after hoeing, until about the middle of July.

Good Roads & Farm Notes

By means of seed corn selection, the corn crop is moving northward.

Poultry manure is particularly good for forcing the growth of onions.

It is none too soon to begin to think about putting up a silo for next fall.

For the West there is still no better variety of early potatoes than Early Ohio.

A proper kit for farm work is about as handy a thing as the average farmer can buy.

The asparagus should have had a coat of manure last fall, but better late than never.

Tobacco stems strewn on the ground at the base of rose plants will help to keep away insects.

Big prices for sweet potato plants demand first pulling, or no later than the second at the most.

No land is so rich that its owner can afford to waste the manure that is made by his farm stock.

Don't plant the large varieties of cucumbers expecting to raise as many as if the cluster kinds were used.

Some enterprising gardeners should work up a fancy trade on A1 vegetables in the neighborhood of cities of 5,000 or over.

Nurse the young clover and the alfalfa, plan for more of both another season, also a large acreage of root crops and pumpkins.

Alfalfa does not attain maturity until the third or fourth year; therefore, do not sow it expecting to get the best results in less time.

For general or common use, caustic or burnt lime or ground limestone are employed almost exclusively for the correction of soil abnormalities.

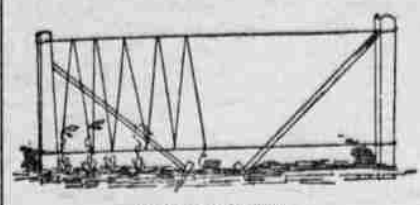
Two blades of grass where only one grew before are all right provided each blade is as good as the one, and also provided that the cost is not too great.

CULTURE OF THE LIMA BEAN

Dwarf or Bush Variety Is One of Best Vegetables That Can Be Grown for Home or Market.

(By J. W. GRIFFIN.)
The Lima beans, both the pole (those that require poles or trellises for support) and the dwarf or bush forms that do not make any vine, are of the best vegetables that we grow in the garden, either for home use or for market.

There are many varieties of each. By some, the small-seeded varieties are preferred, as the flavor is finer and the bean is not so large and coarse. I think this rather a matter of custom, for I was very much in favor of the small variety until I tried the larger ones and I find if there is



A Good Trellis.

any difference in quality, flavor and texture, the large one excels.

The dry beans are just the same as those just matured, the only difference is, there is a greater per cent. of water in the green ones than there is in the dry.

This water may be returned to the beans by soaking them over night in lukewarm water. In the morning the beans will look just as they did when just full grown and when served like green beans the difference will be difficult to tell.

There are many varieties of each kind—the running and the dwarf, or those of the bush form. I grew the King of the Garden, one of the large pole varieties, for several years and



Lima Beans Ready for Market.

found it very good as to yield and quality.

The pole Limas are better yielders than the bush variety, but there is more labor attached in growing the pole variety; however, the difference in yield overcomes this to a great extent.

I find that the best methods of growing Lima beans is to use a trellis. In constructing these trellises, the end posts should be set deeply and well braced. The bottom wire may be of No. 12 or 14 (any light wire will do), but the top one must be of No. 9 or 10, as the weight of the vines is great.

Brace the end posts well and set small posts every 10 or 15 feet and staple the wires to these. When more than one trellis is to be made side by side, the distance between them should be six feet and the trellises should run north and south—this will give sunshine to each side, and will insure more perfect fruit.

GARDEN and FARM NOTES

The ordinary farmer will gain by stacking his grain.

The clover should be cut as soon as it is in blossom.

Deep-plowed land has a great capacity for storage of moisture.

A heavy crop of weeds will check the growth of the clover a great deal.

The grain binder is the most satisfactory implement for cutting timothy seed.

Sow some clover; if nowhere else, sow in corn after the cultivation is over.

The most important factor in soil improvement is growing leguminous crops.

The easiest way to eradicate weeds on the farm is to prevent their going to seed.

Silage made of corn and soy beans is more digestible than that made from corn silage alone.

One of the qualities of the soy bean that commends it to the stock feeder is its protein richness.

Much of the feeding value of the clover depends upon how the crop is managed after it is cut.

The best stock pea for grazing in the field is the black, Everlasting, Red and Red Ripper are also good.

The silo makes excellent feed stored in small space. Just what is needed when the grass in the pasture is dry.

Protein that is grown upon the farm is often more palatable than that which is purchased in concentrated form and it is also cheaper.

INAUGURATION OF IRON AGE

Authorities Differ as to the Time and Place of Its First Introduction to the World.

Some authorities incline to the view that the iron age was inaugurated in Asia or in Africa. The investigations of recent years have pointed to the conclusion that it was not worked in Egypt until the ninth century before Christ, or in Libya until 450 B. C.; that the Semite adopted its use still later, and that it has been known in Uganda only within the last five or six centuries. There are Chinese records of date about four centuries before Christ that mention iron. Bronze weapons were employed in China until about 700 A. D.

It is thought that the metallurgy of iron must have originated in Central Europe, especially in Noricum, which approximately represented modern Austria and Bavaria. Only at Hallstett and in Bosnia and Transylvania, from which countries the Achala and Dorians are supposed to have migrated to Hellas, are found evidences of a gradual introduction of iron, at first as an ornament applied to the bronze which it ultimately replaced. Everywhere else iron was introduced in no gradual fashion, a fact that implies a foreign origin.

Meteoric iron was known in Egypt in remote antiquity, but no doubt it was worked as flints are worked, by cutting or chipping, and was not smelted. In other words, it was the metallurgy, not the knowledge of iron, that originated in Central Europe.

DOCTOR FEELS HIS HANDICAP

Recognizes Distinct Limitations When Called On to Cope With Modern "Scientific" Babe.

Because the doctor did not put on his seven-league boots and start the minute he heard there was a sick child in the neighborhood, the woman who had summoned him accused him of inhumanity. But the doctor protested that he was not inhuman.

"I am not anxious to respond," he said, "because the parents will not do anything I tell them to and will get a doctor more to their liking later in the day. How do I know? You as good as told me so yourself. You said the youngster was a scientifically reared baby; never knew a kiss or a cuddle or a germ or a tummyache until the present attack. Scientific babies are the despair of old-fashioned practitioners. The kinds of babies he is used to are those that depend mostly upon mothering to make them well. If an old-fashioned baby bumps his head or stubs his toe or mashes his thumb, just let mother kiss the bruise and it will stop hurting. Having been brought up on such nonsensical notions and believing in them still to a certain extent, there is no denying that in treating the new-style baby the old doctor is not a great success."

Concerning the Mole.

Naturalists aver that among common animals few have been less studied in their life history than the mole. Accordingly a British scientist has turned his attention to the mole, with the result that some interesting data concerning this queer creature have been collected.

Under the edifice which the mole constructs above the surface of the ground will always be found a series of tunnels. A curious feature, almost invariably found, is a perpendicular run penetrating about a foot below the bottom of the nest and then turning upward to meet another run. A mole's never, one authority contends, found in his nest, although it may be set worm from his body when opened. Guided by smell and hearing, a mole frequently locates the nest of a parasite or pheasant above his run and, generating it from below, eats the pheasant. The adult mole is practically blind, but there are embryonic indications that the power of sight in the race has deteriorated.—Harper's Weekly.

Opened His Eyes.

Sweet Master Chaucer Epicus and Amaryllis fair, went strolling by the fall-stream—a most idyllic pair. "My love's the love of loves!" broke forth the swain's excited muse. "Permit me to extol the charms which thus my soul enthuse. Your little ears, so shelly pink, for lovers' praise were made; no fairy feet than thine more neat, e'er tripped o'er moon-lit glade; your eyes are like twin stars of night; like fine-spun gold's your hair; your lips put Cupid's bow to scorn; your teeth are past compare." But here a playful gust of wind came gayly through the trees, and whisked his darling's hat and hair away upon its breeze! "Alas! why did the maiden then permit herself to shout, and cause her lover added pain to see her teeth fall out?"

Lucky to Get Anything.

The law of the land had spoken, and the verdict was \$5,000 damages. "Five thousand dollars!" muttered the senior partner in the legal firm who had managed the plaintiff's case. "Not so bad."

"I think it pretty good," said the junior partner. "How much shall we give our client?" "Fifty! Say \$300," said the senior thoughtfully. "No, stop a minute!" "Well?" "We mustn't be too hasty," said the successful lawyer slowly. "Perhaps you'd better write and promise to pay him the three hundred."

NEW POT FOR TRANSPLANTING

Made in Two Sections, Which Are Easily Separated and Damage to Flowers Eliminated.

A simple and effective pot for flowers and shrubbery that requires transplanting has been patented by an Idaho man. Of course, it costs more than the ordinary pot, but that is equalized by the fact that it lasts much longer and damage to transplanted flowers is eliminated. This new pot consists of two parts of steel metal, with dovetailing hinge eyes. Rods run through the hinge eyes on both sides and hold the pot together. When a plant is to be transferred from the pot to the ground a hole is dug in the latter and the pot inserted. The two rods are then withdrawn and the two sec-



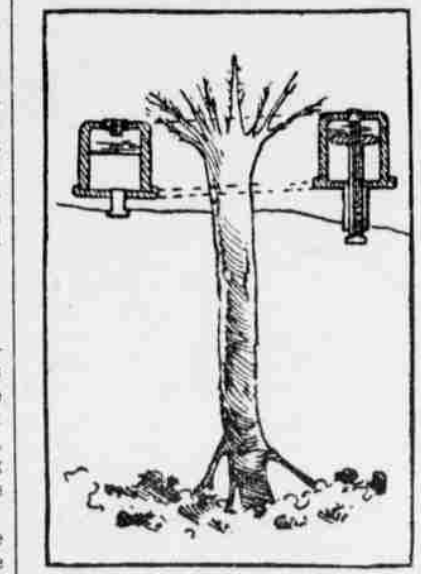
Transplanting Pot.

tions of the pot fall away from the dirt surrounding the roots. The earth can then be packed back into the cavity and the flower transplanted without the slightest trouble or danger to the roots.

PLAN FOR WATERING TREES

Tanks Sunk in Ground Supply Needed Moisture—Need Not Worry Over Dried Drouth.

Owners of valuable trees and plants need no longer worry about drouths if they will install the apparatus patented by a man in the state of Washington. This comprises a pair of tanks that are sunk in the ground on either side of the tree. In the bottom of these tanks are discharge out-



For Watering Trees.

lets, and the flow of water through these outlets is regulated by means of plugs. There is also a drain opening in the bottom of each reservoir.

Pipes extend up from these tanks to above the surface of the ground, and through these pipes the reservoirs can be filled when the water gets low. This can be discovered by watching a float in one of them. As the water sinks this float slowly drops down with it and when the top of the float has fallen to the top of the pipe it is time to fill up again.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

The quickest growing tree for a shelter belt is the willow.

Blackberries are started from sprouts and by root cuttings.

After the raspberries are through fruiting, the old canes are taken out.

Old canes of all bramble berry bushes are best cut out when through fruiting.

Dewberries and black raspberries are propagated in the same manner as blackberries.

New varieties of strawberries, like all of our cultivated fruits, are produced from the seeds.

While sandy soils are probably good for strawberries, any soil not too rich will bring good results.

Prune a little every year rather than too much in one year. It will be much easier for you and a great deal better for the orchard.

A moist soil, when kept in an unfrozen condition as long as possible, is the surest means to prevent winter killing of trees.

The holes for your new trees must be made larger and deep enough to receive the entire root system without crowding or cramping.

Remember that the wood ashes that come from the cook stove, fireplaces or furnace are the best kind of fertilizer for the orchard.

As soon as the old canes of blackberries and raspberries are through fruiting, cut them out and burn them, thus destroying many insect and fungus pests.

Professional Cards.

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MOWRYSTOWN.
September 2, 1912.

Mrs. Frazee and little daughter, of Bethel, visited Dr. and Mrs. Funk last week.

W. E. Gallett, Bill Thomas and L. P. Druhot, were business visitors in Hillsboro Saturday.

Miss Katie Roselott, who has been on an extended visit with relatives in Clermont county, has returned home.

Mrs. Jude Winkle has returned from a visit with relatives in Hillsboro.

Miss Grace Lance, of Columbus spent last week with her aunt, Anna Yochum.

Mrs. Sophie, Druhot, of Ebenezer, spent several days last week in town here among relatives while attending the revival meetings at the Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Roberts entertained a number of friends and relatives at dinner at their home near Taylorsville Sunday.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes. Makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Relieves painful, swollen, tender, sweating, aching feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Sold everywhere, 15c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

There's a harvest of the streets as well as of the field. The experience of the corporation of London is that "many a mickle makes a muckle." Last year more than \$2365 was realized by the sale of waste paper found in the streets, \$695 by the sale of old tins found among the refuse, and \$1900 from the disposal of the refuse from orderly bins.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Relieve feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and are a pleasant remedy for worms. Used by mothers for 22 years. They never fail. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

"Pallet tells me his work has been hung on the line."
"So has his wife's."
"Does she paint, too?"
"No; she takes in washing."—Baltimore American.